

R. Guana (id.) 1

Bellum Grammaticale.

B. 11. 7.

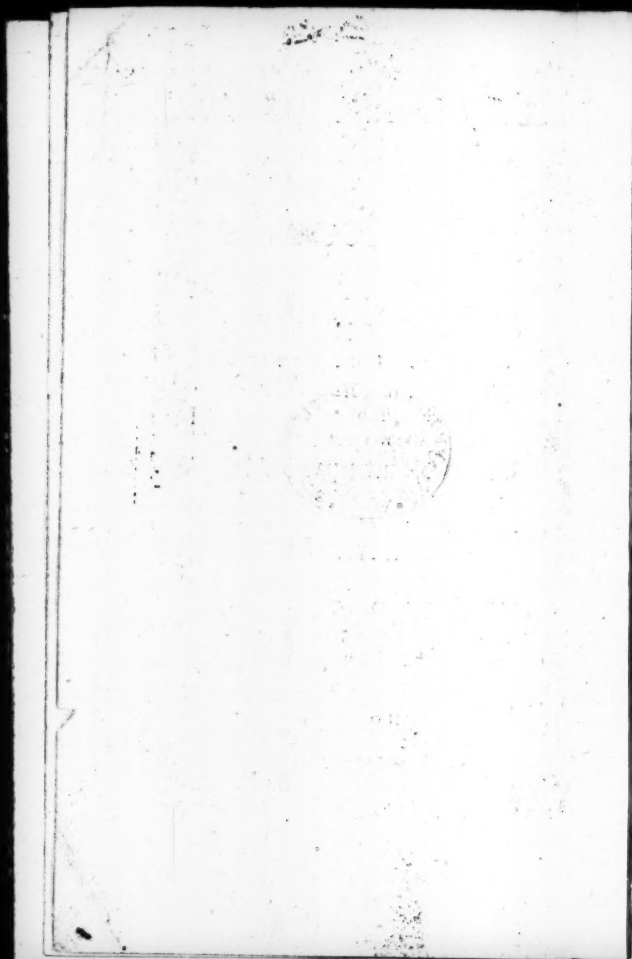
¶ **A discourse
of great war and dis-
sention betwene two wor-
thy Princes, the Noun and
the Verbe, contending
for the chiefe place or dig-
nitie in Oration.**

Very pleasant & profitable.

*Turned into english by
W. Hargreaves*

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signe of the Mermayde.**

ANNO 1569.



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GASPAR AVIATVS

Cremonensis.

Lector candide, quid legis Thyesten?
Senas Colchidas? auribus placebunt
Qua doctus cecinit magis Salernus
Andreas: dubios mouet tumultus
Verbi & Nominis, hinc & hinc furentum:
Hunc (Lector) lege, fabula facebant:
Hic prompti Ciceronis est facultas:
Hic sunt ridiculi sales, sociique:
Quid stas? hunc rigidi legunt Catones.

HIERONYMVS FONDVLVS

etiam Cremonensis.

Nominis et verbi Lector) stipe sumito bellū,
Quo pax nulla quidem dulcior esse potest.
Bella recognosces, quorū sine partibus, hoc est
Eloquia, omnis homo cederet vsq; feris.
Hic iocus Andrea defluxit ab ore Salerni,
Fluxerunt lepidi cum granitate sales.

IDEM.

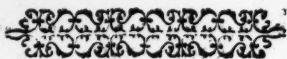
Ranarū et murū tā bellè haud ponit Homer?
Bellā giganteas non ita Naso manus,
Andreas quanta cum maiestate Salernus
Ingenij, Bellum Grammaticale canit.

CHRISTOPHORVS

Simonetus.

Hac legat, & memori teneat certamina mēis
Grammaticus, terso qui volet ore loqui.

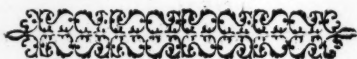
A.ij.



Ad Lectorem.

*Disce Puer, quando tempus permittit, & ipsa
Rectè discendi causa parata datur.
Ordine tunc tua res poterit procedere recto,
Si bene cunctorum singula facta notes.*

*Adsis ergo (Lector) si sit tibi cura Latini
Fac properes dulceis imbibiturus aquas :
Aurea fluctifero sunt mersa monilia ponto,
Virtus aſt nunquam mergier vlla poteſt.*



Lectori.

SYth Time permits, refuse not, nor disdayne
to learne aright such things as here be founde:
For why? this Author first herein did take the paine,
hereby to shewe of Grammer rules the ground.
In order good thy workes will then appeare,
and from right rule not seeme to swarue a iote.
If all the actes of these archieued here
accordingly thou well thou do weigh and note.
Come nigh therfore (I say) and take a taste
of pleasant liquours here detected plaine,
If that thou couet speedily in haste,
of Latine stile to choose the fruitefull graine:
For all things fade, as brouches, golde and stone,
when vertue swimmes, and scapes to shore alone.



A.ij.



To the right worshipfull

Master Thomas Povyvle esquier, Clerke of
the Crowne in the Duanes Maiesties

honourable Courte of Chauncerie, and one

of the Six Clerkes of the same,

William Hayward wisheth health, with

long life and prosperitie.



And Seneca shamed not to re
cite the worthy saying of
the Poete Hesiodus, so I
doubt not, but I may also

(from so sufficient authori
tie, as by Seneca him selfe in a certaine
Epistle by him alleaged) partly seme to
ouerthrowe that most horrible monster
Ingratitude, and thoroughly to displace
so unnaturall affection before he shall by
entertainment in so simple an one as I,
(not able to be thankful) cause any part
of obliuion for the benefites that haue
bene towards me in any part extended :

For (as I remember) he sayth : *Nullum
officium magis quam referenda gratia, neces
sarium*, that no duetie is more necessary
than

The Epistle.

than redzed thanks to those y haue mini-
stred such ample benefits as some haue
bestowed : and to render thanks (sayth
he) with greater mesure than they vsed
to receyue commodities . For as Cicero
sayth Lib.1.de officijs, If redzed thanks
be due to suche of whome we hope to be
benefited, howe muche moze then is due
to those by whom we haue had already
profit: Which albeit that I of my self in
euery point am mosse vnable to do, yet
good will of ouermeasuring (if possibili-
tie were in me) shall not saue vtterly
to be absent, neither thinking that I can
or am able to make any shewe of remu-
neration, and for that my insufficiencie
is such as it is, it might seme on my part
but presumption to attribute any suche
worthinesse vnto him, that is altogether
boyde of desiring any such preeminence,
Yet among diuerse and sundry practises
that by my poore industrie I haue attēp-
ted, considering that commoditie and
frendly aide that your worshop hath pro-
cured by your labozous trauaile toward
that company, of which I am a mēber :

A.iiij.

and

The Epistle.

and then waying my greate vnabilitie
to requite in any way the least parte of
your manyfold curtessies, I was dismay-
ed to represent in this place any part of
them, least I should seeme of the wise too
grædie of cōmendation. But being im-
boldened with your fauourable beneuo-
lence, and accustomed courteous lenitie
imployed towards al men : and making
holde of your wonted good will, that is,
(and euer hath bene) ready to accepte a
simple thing proffered and freely giuen,
rather than to reiect & cast off that which
is mærely grounded of poze simplicitie,
after I had perused the rable of my poze
labours, founde among them this one,
which then I was encouraged to dedicate
vnto your gentlenesse, not for the woꝝ-
thinesse therof as concerning my laboꝝ,
but cōsidering your woꝝships minde of-
ten tymes with serious matters to bee
encombræd both in carefulnesse toward
the weale publike accordyng to your of-
fice, as also for the benefitts of such poze
men as I. Some thing therefore after
your earnest businesse, to reuine and re-
create

The Epistle.

create your wearied minde with honest
learned and profitable mirth, I haue pre-
sumed to offer this my little labour vn-
to your learned eares, it being the first
fruites of an vnpoined ozcharde, in rea-
dyng wherof, notwithstanding the vn-
sauerie sappe of sundry water boughes)
may appeare both learned and fruitfull
matter. And therfore I chiefly tooke vp-
on me to translate the same oute of the
french tong, as earst it was, for the like
pleasure and pithinesse cause turned fro
out of Latin into French, in which tong
it was first (by a righte learned and fa-
mous man) wzitten and inuented. In
which deuise is contained a most perfect
shew of horrible and bitter contentions
in the most fertile region and countrey
of Grammer, by variance that grew be-
twixte two high and mightie Princes,
possessors of the same, the Noun and the
Verbe. *Nomen*, with his Substantiues,
and Adiectiues, Cōmons and Propers:
with also the nobles of the house of mal-
culines, with the wortbinesse of the Ge-
nealogie of Feminines, Pentres, doubt-
fulls,

A. b.

The Epistle.

fulles, and Epicines, the Heterockites, with their noble Capitaines, and Gentlemen, the Defectiues, and Redundantes, with his mosste mighty bzother the Pronounce, and his swozne skoute warriours the Gentiles. Agayne Verbum with his nobles, with the Participles, Modes and Tenses, with Gerundes & Supins, in the great fielde of Coniunctions contending where they met for superiourity in gouernement. Wherin although but spoken *Allegorice*, or rather wzitten by the figure *Hypothesis*, sheweth in part the troubles of a fained Common weale by intestine and Ciuile contention sprung vp in the same. With such pleasant *Metamorphosis* and ardet Allegories the ancient Poets vsed to beautifie their workes, as Demosthenes, who vsed suche conuert fable against Philip. that required ten of the *Athenienses* Oratours) saying how the Wolfe perswaded and besought the Shepherdes to tie vp their Doggs, and so to ioyne with them in friendship. Which when the Shepherds had graunted, the Wolfe then as it were with a
couered

The Epistle.

couered & licensed crafty crueltie spoiled
their flocks. So wrote Esope, Horace, &
diuers other, which although but in part
as Fables, (as this after a sort is) is yet
in some respect duly to be noted, as Saint
Ambrose affirmeth, saying: *Et si fabula*
vim veritatis non habeat, tamen ratione ha-
bet, ut iuxta eam veritas manifestari possit:
that is: Although a fable haue not the
strength of the truth, yet hath it a rea-
son, that by it the truth may be vttered.
Such was the maner of philosophers, as
Aulus Gellius sayth, to allure mens min-
des to the vnderstanding of the trueth.
which thing now as it is but fained, yet
knowyng it to be deuised of so learned a
man at the first, thought with my selfe,
that those whiche had capacitie mighte
reape some fruite of his trauellous toy-
les. And agayne, supposing that if the
same wer englished, some might the ea-
slier gather the sense of the first authoz.
Wherefore as the Translator therof out of
Latine did for the recreation of a noble
personage laboz in the same, so I for the
pleasant profite of sundry of my coun-
treys

The Epistle.

frey men, so duely as I coulde after my president, turned it into Englishe. And therfore as first and chiefeſt (it being alſo the firſt of my labours) I exhibite it to your worſhip, not as a giſte (for any part of my deſerving) worſhie to be received: but by way of duetie offered, of mere gods will, making you the patron of this my firſt enterpriſed attempt: choſing rather to ſuffer the reproche of the wiſe and the curious carping checke of Momus and his mates, with the pernicious taunt of priuie parasites, than to ſeeme altogether obliuious of my dutie, and ſo be accompted ingratfull. Which poore and ſlender thing if it pleaſe your worſhip to receyue wyth a friendly aſpect at my ſimple handes: your ſauorable encouragement ſhall hereafter procure me to finiſhe ſome greater effect to the benefite of my Countrey men (I meane ſuch as are deſirous to employe their labour in reading:) And in eſpecially to manifeſt Gods doing in me, who in the meane ſeaſon I beſeech to conduct and guide your godneſſe forth in that
well

The Epistle.

After my
e. And
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for any
to be re-
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well doing that he hath alreadie begon
in you (in the suppression of godlesse ga-
mes, the very nourice of noughtinesse:
the sufferance of which are the decay of
Common wealthes, the corruption of
youth, the breach of brotherhead and all
true dealing.) I cease to speake of such
singularitie as all men shall see ensue of
your dayly endeouours, and of that due
commendation that may be sayd of your
Princely practise, that maynteyner of
honest exercise: wherof right worthing-
ly your worship is maister, being a most
perfect president in that practise (I mean
of that laudable auncient and noble sci-
ence of Shooting in the Long bowe) for
euery one to folowe in effect. The ne-
cessary vse wherof, howe needefull it is
to be looked to, howe beneficiall the vse
thereof hath bene to this our countrey,
how dangerous the neglecting thereof
is, and howe hurtfull the lacke of vsing
the same of our youth in *Englande* hath
bene, is too apparaunt. The almighty
ease vs, whome I beseeche so to endue
you with present consolation hoped for

To the Reader.

in Chriſte, in thys lyfe your dayes may ſtor
be long : And that after this lyfe, firſt
youre lotte (as Dauid ſayeth) An
may fal in a good ground,
that is, in Lyfe e
uerlaſting.
Amen.

Your worſhips dayly welwiſher.
William Haywarde.



The Preface vpon the hi-

es may
s lyle,
th)

storically discourse of the Grammer warre,
first made in Latin by the learned Lord
Andrew Guarna of Salerne, and after
translated into Frenche, and now
for the worthinesse of the histo-
rie turned into English.



He first and auncient Philoso-
phers that wrote their Poesies
couertly hidden vnder subtile
and wily matter, dydde consti-
tute *Pallas* the daughter of *Iu-*
piter, borne in hir Soueraigne heade to be
goddesse of wisdomes sayd *Minerue*, and
of warre, called *Enyo* or *Bellona*. Gyuing
hereby to vnderstande that of one and the
same beginning, in one time altogether and
in one substance are two principall things
inseparately ioyned together: whiche two
properties are so knitte, that the one wyth-
out the other is of no force, and the other
without his fellow, of smal or no accompt:
Yea, they are the principles whereby men
attayne to the top of honoure, and famous
felicite, aduauncing meane men to honor
in

To the Reader.

in their life time, and immortall fame after death. They are learning and martiall professe. Of these two together Noble Grece made separation in his two metropolitanes when the Citie of Athens florished in learning, and, the citie of Sparta or Lacedemonia glorious in feates of armes. The noble fame of the Romaines grew by the one, and by the other they did alwayes defend them, so that they dyd successiuelly greatly sette store by them. The worthie, valiaunt, and myghtie Eloquent *Cesar* was decored with them bothe, and by them dyd eternise hys Renoune. Beholde (gentle Reader) nowe these two so worthie things, whiche are no lesse principals to the gouernement of Empires, Realmes, Reipublikes, and for all estates of the world to be aptely vnderstode, which did so much ennoble Grece, so greatly honour the Romaines, and eternise the fame of the great *Cesar*, are in this present small volume comprised, compact together by the industrious and pleasaunt Artifice of the firste Authour, vnder an angry Argument, and Historicall narration of the Grammer warre, of this pleasaunt and figured

To the Reader.

gured historie, no lesse profitable than delectable. *Lucian* an eloquent Greke Author made the first draughtes in the battayle of the Alphabet letters: but this Author hath waded further euen vnto verbes and Nounes, being principall heades of Oration, and to the adherents of speach, as well to the congruate worde, (being the opener and the declaratiue of the sense) as otherwise, wherein resteth al arte and knowledge, wherein also all the wisdom of man is comprised: shaping and fourming these two heades, and the auxiliare ayding parties with such fayned personages and pretie properties so apt and to them so quicke in qualitie, that hee giueth life, bodie, weapon and armour to deade wordes, yea, and sounding voyce, to substances inanimate and without soule: so that the Reader in the lecture of this (though fayned) narration and dreadfull discouerie, shall deeme them no more to be vocall wordes, but by a strong iudgement shall thinke them dapperlye disguised, being transfourmed into liuelie persones, going, speaking, and sharply resoning with continuall terrors of mar-

B.j.

tiall

To the Reader.

tiall expedition and exploits , with allegoricall conflictes of bloudie battaile, not onelie in hostile contencion abroad, but also in ciuile , yea , and intestine Warres at home : so that in the discouerie hereof he is nothing obliuious of anye thing that appertaineth to the deduction and safe guiding of so great affaires, euen from the first causes and entermixed medlies of their aduentures , vnto the last ende of all their attempts and endeours, with all their circumstances; all their tumults and vproares, with their doubtfulnesse of victory among manie martialistes, how of bloudie battaile diuers losse and daungers doe followe, and how in the ende finall peace ensueth . All which matters be so properlie penned, and so cunningly compact in this tragedie, that the warres of the Peloponneses, and the ciuile warres of the Affricanes in Thucide, in Salust, & Lucan, are peraduenture more high and diffusedlye described : But with more arte or more compendiouslye , I am sure they are not . So that it is sothly to be saide, that our Author through the excellencie of his learned wisdom, doth as the
good

To the Reader.

good Geometricians doe, which the inuincible greatnesse of the heauens & the earth do reduce in a simple circuit, describing the same in a small sphere or manuel compasse. So hee hath placed the mightie, huge, and fearefull factes of armes vnder the figure of so small a thing as of the congruities or discordance of words in oracion, ioyning letters with weapons, teaching the arte militaire with the arte litteraire, so well, and so exactly, that the reader beside the deloyght and pleasure that he shall haue in the reading of so pleasaunt an Allegorie, shall receiue further benefite: for herein is represented in one conceipt two vnderstandings knit together, the one proper and naturall, the other tropique and figured. Beside this, he shall comprehend in this same verie substance and by the onely labor of one reading, those two so worthy things aboue remembred, that doe eternise the fame of their fellowes, that is louers of learning, and prudent martialistes. The science litteraire, and militaire, that is to say, the arte of Grammer, yea the graundmother of al arts and sciences, and the arte militaire of dedu-

B.ij.

ced

To the Reader.

ced warres, vnder pleasaunt Metaphoricall figures, transported and tourned, bereauing the minde of the litterall vnderstanding of small things verball, to the consideration of greater, more royall and reall, doth manifestly shewe by example the ambitious mouings, the imperiate desire of princes to haue gouernment, the tumultes and parcialities of peoples, the profitable and peruerse counsaile of sundrye counsailers, the seemely sentences, and modest messages of the artificiall erraundes on both partes, their enterprised attemptes & martiall orders, the somoning of souldiers, the chartes of defiaunce, the denouncing of Heraldes, the high and statelic stomackes of the aduerse parties readie to ioyne Battaile, the seeking of alliaunce in extremitie, the compact confederated of cuntrimen, the flights, treasons, espies, embushements, their sodain entrappes and skirmishes, the ordinaunces of armes, the placing of the campe, the pitching of their arrayes, the noble chering of the captaines to their souldiers, the taking of tovvnes, the marching of their men, the cruell conflicts and worthy feates of armes
on

To the Reader.

on all sides, the lamentable losse of Capitaynes, the cruel combat of the fighters, the great slaughter on both partes, the fearefull flying on all sides, the doubtfull meetinges of many, the indifferencie of their victory, and the finall pernicious accidents that ensue through the wars to both sides, the robbing, the reauing, the rapine and disorder that is then in vre, the depopuling of inhabitate cuntries, the desolate destruction that diuers are damnified by the commodities and aduantages that one realme enioyeth through the detriment of an other : and contrarily the infinite vtilities that ensue, thorowe peace and concorde, to all realmes and reipublikes. All which things are by wonderfull cunning, and pleasaunt figures, by most exquisite rule and perfect methode, treated summarily in this booke, first written in his owne and pure Latine tongue, and after (for the pleasure and profite that therein may be gathered) was translated into our english tongue, through the commaundement of a learned personage, one who is no lesse a louer of learning, than vertuous in condition, who for the worthi-

To the Reader.

nesse of his example is to be followed as a
meete patrone of humane curtesie.
Wherefore (gentle reader) when thou art
delighted with the profitable lecture of this
historicall discourse, attribute the thankfu
nesse of thy good wil to be the causer of this
english translation, wherein albeit that there
be not the same sweetenesse in our phrase
that it hath in his owne tongue, yet I doubt
not but it shall seeme that I digresse but ea
sily from mine Au^{thor}: For as the lear
ned knowe, it is an absurde and harde mat
ter in this treatise properlie to english the
greatest part of those words that touch the
argument in apt phrase correspondent to
the Latin, sithens the same coulde not bee
done by a learned translator into the french,
which tongue doeth nearer appropriate it
than ours: Therefore whereas of some I
may be thought little to alter in translation
from the latine Au^{thor}, therein may the
Reader iudge me to followe the Frenche
phrase who is my patrone partly in most of
my translation, and when I shall seme in a
nie point to digresse from the french tran
slator, I doe it the nearer to followe the first
Au^{thor}

To the Reader.

Author, so that the Reader I hope will
judge indifferently of my doings. VVher-
fore in my translation I thought it requisit
(yea, and also no lesse necessarie) to leaue
the most parte of the wordes of this argu-
ment in their owne tongue, especiallye for
that this discourse of the Grammer warre
was made vpon the Grammer of the latine
tongue first, and not of the french. VVhat
will it then auayle (will some saye) to haue
translated it into english? whereto in the
first place it may thus be aunswered, that
for that it was the free good wil of the tran-
slator, that in hys labour on this behalfe
thought not to offend, neither to do wrong
or displeasure to any, but that through hys
meane the simple and vnlearned englishe
readers, as well as the learned latinists, might
enioy part of the pleasure that is had in the
lecture of this delectable discourse of this fi-
gured warre, and bloudlesse battaile, with-
out mortall shot, sweate or Cannon poul-
der. And furthermore that his meaning
was, for the vtilitie of our english children
beginning to studie the latine tongue, who
reading this pleasaunt fight in their ovvne
B.iiij. tong

To the Reader.

tong (as the French in theirs) might learne by waye of mirth and merrie pastime, the principal pointes of the Romayne Grammar: Finally the same might serue for an exemplar aswell historicall for the instruction and guide of martiall affaires, as morall, therein to consider the harmes that ensue thorowe the dissention of Princes and great Lords, parents, kinsmen or neighbors, how the communalities of realmes and countries can not easelye profite in anye wealth and aboundance, without trafike and quiet passages one to another, and howe dissention procureth diuerse dangerous dammages to them and theirs: Shewing also on the other side the singular benefites that peace procureth, what commodities are enjoyed by the vniformitie of kings & Princes raising in one regiment or country louingly together in one faith, lawe, and tongue, friendly as one: which things (as I suppose) are the principall causes whye this booke was first compiled by mine author, which by chaunce happening into my handes, and by me ouer redde, to my singular delight in both tongues, determined with my selfe to partici-

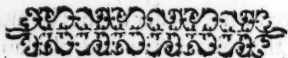
To the Reader

participate parte of my vnderstanding to the youth of my nation, thorowe the request of a friende, who might haue commaunded me. VWherefore if I espie the friendlie receipt hereof, in no lesse grateful parte, than it was friendly fauoured of some, I shall be the readier encouraged to bid thee hereafter to some better banquet, in the meane whyle let the courteous reader vse a friendly guesstes parte, not misliking any thing that is set freely before him. And albeit that this my translation be not so exquisitly englished on my parte as many better learned can doe, yet in consideration of my painefull good will, I doubt not your friendly receipt of the same. And thoughte that the french tongue (whereout I extracted this worke) in adages and breef termes haue an easier conclusion of speech than our english tongue, yet let the Reader be assured what soeuer termes be altered (if any be) the matter is persfite, pleasaunt and profitable to the reader, and much matter contayned in this small Booke, both of delight and delicate lyking, such as the gentle reader maye gather great fruite, wisdom, and

To the Reader

and worthinesse by, if hee applie his diligence therevnto. And for my parte I bestowed my labours in this behalfe, not to winne fame or fauour, but to bestowe my leysures well and to fruitfull exercise, to the benefit of my countrey men, and to encourage those that can doe better to the like exercise. And if any vnfit wordes happen to be espied of better and more eloquent heades, yet I trust that such will not condemne a good worke, for an ill wrighter, neyther a good worde for an ill speaker. What or howe effectuall matter is contayned in this Booke, in the sequele is manifest.

Fare Well.



¶ The discourse of the

Grammer warre :

betweene two Kings, the Nounne,
and the Verbe, contending for the
chiefe place in Oracion, wherein
thou shalt see the Verbe
to preuaile.



Here is none so simple in
iudgement, that doubteth
the soyle of the Grammer
to be the fairest & happiest
of all the renoumed parts
& prouinces of the world,
as well for the pleasantnesse of the place
wherein it is situate, being in god and
hollesome ayre, and aboundaunt in all
fruites and other good things, withoute
which this mortall lyfe may not easilye
be passed : As also for that shee hath al-
wayes and euer, bene the Pourse and
brynger vp of all people of renoune. For
euen as in this age, euen so long tyme
heretofore, the custome and maner euer
was in all landes and countries (except
among the rude and barbarous nations)
where

The Grammer warre.

where anye were espied of prone and readie nature, bent towarde forwarde wit, they were sent thither to be taught and instructed, and perfectly to learne the most holy and learned sciences: For by this onely way and passage is the entrie and accesse to the highest countries, and noble houses, as Dialectice (that is Rethorike) Philosophie, that is learned wisdom, & Theologie, that is the most high and excellent knowledge in diuinitie. In so much that vntlesse they enter thorow the Prouince of Grammer, no soule were able to attaine to the woorthy secreats of the other prouinces. And albeit that the same Regions abounde in all pleasure, yet not withstanding, it is so enuironed about with high mountaines, and such sharpe rockes, right difficult and harde to be got by vppon, that hardlye without a good guide, any maye euer attaine to the plaine and pleasant path of them. And therfore bicause man kinde shoulde not be restrayned from so necessarie a benefite, the good and landable custome euer was, and yet reasteth
to

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to the kings of the saide lande, to sende
abrode thzough euery part of the vniuer-
sall woꝛlde, some of their expert knights
and woꝛthy Capitaines of olde bandes,
properly called Pedagoges & Schole ma-
sters, that they might ayde others, and
surelye conducte them of tender age to
the pzincelye pallaces of the saide kings,
(as for the mightie, and suche as nowe
drawe towarde age, hardely suffer to bee
taught of anye,) to the ende that the
youth there being taught in the sciences
of the Greeke and Latine Minerue, might
the eallier and moze lightly ascende and
go ouer the foresaide countries. There
haue all learned Grekes and Latins
made their appzentishode, who by their
woꝛthy wꝛitings, or by the act of others,
are immoꝛtalised with renoumed fame.
Being there thus well taught and lear-
ned, they haue afterwarde so flouishing-
ly liued thzough the high praise of their
illustrious and splendant actes, that they
liuing, were vnto all men in their time
great setters foꝛth of vertuous exam-
ples and after they were deade (yet as
aliue)

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alline) shewed to those that suruiued the
as it were by poynting with their fin
ger, the right path and readie way to a
fayne honozable life, & immoztall fame

But although that this lande of Gram
mer be none other but indeuidate and
without partialitie, yet neuerthelesse
there are two mightie kings, that there
raigne and gouerne, that is to wæte, the
Verbe and the Noun. The Verbe hath
to name *Amo*, and the Noun *Poeta*.

Who a verye long time raigned toge
ther in such concozd and quietnesse, that
to fourme *Oration* perfect, wherein the
beautie of them both (the highest place
of the one, and the chiefest seate of the
other) dependeth no dissention, displea
sure or contencion was euer hearde be
twæne them: For in all their territorie
there grew nothing moze esteemed, moze
woztie, or moze sounde, than *Oration*,
which being beautified with the most
coulozs of sundze flowers, and decked
with the most faire and fine figures, and
with the most swæte & perfumed Buds
of set Roses, was of such singular com
line

erre.

The Grammer warre.

ained the lineſſe and authoritie, that ſhe not one
their fin eye drawe vnto her all mankind (when
ay to all the ſame is right and aptly applied) but
all ſame may alſo withdrawe any of the Goddeſſes
of Gram which waye ſhe will winde them. By
ate and reaſon whereof Euripides ſayth. That
theleſſe which force coulde not gayne, that faire
at there ſpeache did ſone attaine: Pirrhus alſo
ate, the bleſed ſometime to ſaye, that Cyneas dyd
be hath winne moze towneſ with his tongue
eta. and comelie ſpeache, than he with hys
d foger warres. Theſe two kinges then being
e, that in ſuch con corde, as all the affairſ of
in the Grammer were in good apparence and
place better eſtate, it happened that for a ſmal
of the thing diſſention ſprang betwene them,
plea whereby vpon a verye ſodaine, all was
e beſe belzapped in vprize and martiall diſ-
tozie pleasures: For what harme is that that
moze wine & inſaciate eating cauſe not? That
tion, and ſo great amitie and vnion betwene
moſt theſe two Princes was ſo ouerthrowne
ked at one onely banquet, wherin they were
and both dzoncken: and ebrietie ſet them in
uds ſo great ennimitieſ one againſt another,
m. that eyther of them, pricked ſozwarde
elle with

The Grammer warre.

With ambitious desire of regiment (as
wilde Bulls strong of gadde flies) almost
utterly ouer turned their own realmes,
and the noble empire of Grammer.
But nowe let vs shewe howe their de-
bate happened, to the ende that euerye
one may knowe, that there is no bande
or knot of amitie so strong, that desire of
superioritie may not breake. And ther-
fore the olde Dennis vsed not causelesse
to saye, that euen he that hath the Lord
shippe in his lap, hath cause himselfe to
feare, and to beware of friendes: seing
that it is certaine, that euery man loueth
rather to be serued, than to serue other.

As these two Kinges on a time were
at a banquet, in the middelt of the boate
Summer, neare to a pleasaunt & cleare
spring, hauing the water bancke on the
one side, and the other most pleasant and
singulerly shadowed with the bzanches
of greene Willowes & high Plane trees,
after they had sufficiently banquetted,
warmed with wine, and lightned wyth
drincking, a question arose betwene the,
to wate, whether of the two were grea-
test

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teft in authoritie & of moft importance
to perfoyme Oracion: Then the Verbe
minding to holde the wortheft place,
was fharpelye withftode of the Noun,
affirming, that without him, Oracion
and fpeech might not be, & that through
him altogether, the fame is vnderftode
and of better grace. And what doft thou
(faide he) without me in Oracion: if I
withholde me a parte neuer fo litle, the
hearers vnderftande thee no more than
one that were dombe & fpake not. Ga-
ther awhile a fmall part of fpeech wyth-
out me, and do that the hearers may vnder-
ftande that which thou fpeakeft.
Doubtleffe if I be not there for an In-
terpreter, none maye fo much as gelle
the leaft thing of thy meaning. Doe-
ouer thou fhouldeft note, that in fo much
as I am elder than thou, fo much more
am I approued wortheft. Who is he
that knoweth not the Noun, befoze the
Verbe: Or who is he that is ignoraunt,
how the beginning of the Noun is more
auncient than the Verbe? It is infalli-
ble, that God made all things, who if hee
C. j. made

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made all, made also the Verbe. Nowe
God is a Noun and not a Verbe: where-
fore nowe of consequence; by the Noun
were all things made, yea, & that it
self was made of God, and so the Noun.
As for thee, O thou Verbe (that arte so
proude) thou hast thy calling of me: hast
thou neuer read, that among the Sonnes
of Men, is not a greater than Iohn
Baptist? this is Gods sentence, it is not
lawfull to go against it. Wherefore if
none be greater than Iohn, for that it is
written that his name is Iohn, and againe
that his name was Iohn, it is appa-
raunt to be seene, that there is not, neyther
may any thing else, be greater than the
Noun. I coulde alleage to this matter
foure hundred places, whereby it is pro-
ued clearer than the day, that as in wo-
rdinesse and antiquitie, even so in au-
thoritie & chiefe place the Noun is pre-
ferred before the Verbe. Al which things
I sette and leaue a part, to the ende that
men thinke me not to precede the Verbe
more than I do much babbling, than of iust
cause. O Poeta (answered the Verbe)

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I maruayled before nowe, why that Diuine Plato had expulsed thee out of hys common Meale: But nowe knowing how shamelesse and light thou art, so to intermire the holy scripture among thy follies: I know well that the learned & wise Plato iudged rightlye of thee. For had not he exiled thee with manye other, forth of the reipublicke that he ordayned, thou haddest by thy false ceremonies, fearefull Goddes, and other things, corrupted the ciuile maners of his citizens. For what pernicious thing durst not thy great pride & arrogance, enterpryse and attempt: Yea seing that by thy deuised deceiptes, and false wzithed witnesses, thou ouerthrewst wzithed from holy scripture, thou laborest to cast me downe from the dignitie of the chiefest place, which I haue long time in this lande possessed. But certainly, for that it shall not seme to thee, that thou alone arte learned, I will easlye alleage moze manifest and plaine testimonies of y same holye scripture that maintaine mine authoritie, I wil set here forth the very beginning

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of that euangelicall Scripture, where it is thus saide . In the beginning was the worde, and the worde was with **GOD**, and **GOD** was the worde . Open thyne eares now , wherefoze hidest thou thy face so ? **GOD** (saide he) was the worde, and mozeouer , all things are made by him : And withoute him nothing was made. It is not therfoze the Noun then that made all things, but the Verbe . A gaine, god was a Verbe and not a Noun. Mozeouer, by the **Worde** the Heauens were made firme and sure, and all their powers.

What wilt thou now say ? There is no meane to defend thee by holy allegations , but I maist perceine them to make for me, and not for thee. But let vs bend to those poyntes that aptliest tende to our cause : Tell me I praye thee, whence cometh to thee this folly and madnesse? And whence hast thou so sodainly taken such stomacke and heart of grace , that thou darest vsurpe vpon thee the worthiest place in **Oration** ? Knowest thou not that all comelinesse, beaultie and sweetnesse

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nesse commeth of me alone: and that the Noun is alwayes ruled of the Verbe, & not that the Verbe is ruled of the Noun. The comelye featnesse of the Verbe is that, that beautifieth and enricheth Oracion: and if I gouerne thee not there in, thou shalt be halfe handed and of no force. Knowest thou howe to make a construction, wherin forthwith the chief place is not giuen me? Beholde all men knowe, that I onely that holde the seignorie ouer the Verbes, can without the aide of any other make perfect Oracion. Wherefoze then speakest thou so imper-
tinentlye? And (as *Horace* sayeth) why thowest thou so thy proude and disdainfull fire cornered words? who art thou? what art thou? of what force? or howe great? not of such authoritie as thou boastest of I am sure, that so goest puffed and swollen, that it is maruell thou burstest not in the middell. I am (thou wilt say) the King of the Nounes. But what is thy name? thou wilt aunswere *Poeta*. And what is *Poeta* other then a prattler, a seller of gaudes, a deuiser of fables, a

C.iii.

maister

*Lesqu
je de la
Zee: be*

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maister of mischiefe, a bzabler, a Lper, a
bronckerd, & a foolish dolte, that colozeth
that which is truth, and putteth forth fal-
shoode, and such a one as by thy prating,
fillest and perturbest all the worlde.

Which also by thy chat vsurpest so much
authozitie among the common and sim-
ple sort, that thou darest strue for the
dignitie against the renoumed stocke of
the Verbes. Foolishly do those fathers that
giue thee their childzen to be taught of :
for what is in thee whereby the youth
maye be encited to grace and vertuous
encoragemēt, but the Stewes of y adul-
terous Iupiter, the ielosie of Iuno, and the
Whozdom of Venus, and of the Ruffian
Mars, and such goodlye deuises imagi-
ned of thine owne bzayne, that hauing
broncke a little moze than well, thou,
as filled with a deuine ghost, and ouer-
laden with wine, madlike oz diuelishly,
darest mixe heauen with earth, & earth
with heauen.

At these wordes *Poeta* the King, all
fiered in Ire, not able to suffer the shame
nor the iniurie that was sayde of hym,
aun-

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answered thus: O thou most mische-
nous heade of man, darest thou speake so
boldely such contentious things of vs?
And there withall caught a Cuppe in his
hande, which had violentlve hit hym on
the face, had not one of the standers by,
(holding him by the arme) tourned the
stroke a part. It is not to be doubted
now, that in y^e rage wherein both partes
were then, but that wordes were no
blowes: but certaine of the elder sozte
and wisest came vpon the same, and they
bare away the sayde kings all ozoncken
into their Pallaces: and on the morrow
after y^e the friendes of the parties were
assembled, there was great enquirie and
disputation of the contention happened
the day befoze. Then of the parte of the
Nounes was Warpelye blamed, the open
throte & vnbeseming talke of the king
of Verbes, & the most part of the Nounes,
especially the yonger of them, maruel-
lously muttered, saying that the tongue
of King *Amo* ought to be tamed, and to
giue him to vnderstande, that the migh-
tie maiestie of the Nounes was neuer

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subiect to such reproch and contumely.

But although the Elders that were the there present, especially Terence, admonished them that nothing might be vnadvisedly done, but that it was requisite rather first to take counsaile than weapon in that point, following the wiser sorte: yet not withstanding, all the Nounes with their King, were so flected to fight, that it was forthwith fully determined and accozded to offer battaile to the Verbes: And therevpon was sent forth a Trumpet to the King *Amo*, assuredly to denounce and indit open warre against him. On the Verbes parte was no wiser counsailes helde, for when all their nobilitie were come together, there was nothing else treated of among the, than to defend the dignitie of the Verbes in the lande of Grammer, and to depresse & thzowe downe the pride of the Nounes. And behold, herevpon came the Harolde of the King *Poeta*, who diligentlve declared the charge of his errande. They answered, that with good will they receyued the desiaunce, and from thence
for

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forwarde all their mindes were bent wholly towarde martiall affaires. Afterwarde the King of Verbes sent trumpets and messengers to all nations and landes that were vnder his seigniozie, commaunding that all such as were able to beare weapon, shoulde be founde ready in god order at the day assigned.

First before all other came *Quando* the Duke of Aduerbes, with sixe of hys Capitaines, *Ubi Quo Unde Qua Quorsum* and *Quousque*. *Quorsum* and *Quousque* were companied with their bands, and vnder the first Ensigne were these renoumed Champions. *Hic Illic Isthic Intus Fores Ibi Ibidem Sicubi Alicubi Alias Alibi Vsque* and *Nusquam*. Under the seconde, *Huc Illuc Istuc Intro Foras Alio Nequo Aliquo Siquo Illo Eo* and *Eodem*. Under the thirde, *Hac Illac Istac Alia Nequa Illa* and *Eadem*. Under the fourth, *Horsum Illorsum Istorsum Introrsum Extrorsum Dextrorsum Sinistrorsum Aliorsum Aliquorsum* and *Deorsum*. Under the fift, *Hactenus, Hucusque, Eousque Usquemodo* and *Usque nunc*. To the
Art

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first bande the Capitaine himselfe bare & Ensigne, marching in the middelt of his men, so that two of the saide bands were in the foze wards, and the other thre at the taile.

Many other Aduerbes serued for foze runners, and these discovered the wayes and serued for Partisans, the rest couered the wings and kept that the bandes marched not out of aray. The names of them are *Peregre Pone Super Supra Inter Infra Extra Citra and Ultra*, with many other. After them came other Aduerbes great of quality, quātity & nūber, among whom were those hideous swering Aduerbes: as *Adipol Enimvero Ecastor Medusfidius & Profecto*. Also the calling Aduerbes as *Hens &c.* & answerers as *Hem*. The laughers as, *Ha Ha He*. The denying Aduerbes, *Minime & Nequaquam*: which *Nequaquam*, albeit he were valiant & greatly trayned vp in the wars, was yet notwithstanding the most vntrue and deceitfullest of them all, and woulde neuer say truth but thorow contraynt: The Greekes called him *Holo-*
phant.

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phant, which is as much as altogether a denier, or deceitfull interpreter: Many mo things could I report of this Ruffler *Nequaquam*, that most daungerous and hurtfull beast, but bicause that y^e woordes at these dayes are not in common terme I willingly cease of the, beleuing doubtlesse that it is lost labour to warne the Shepe how he ought to keepe him out of y^e wolves daunger. Now these Aduerbes were armed with thre kinde of armure, for they had kynde for a buckler, signification for an headpiece, and figure for a sword. Many other Aduerbes came to y^e ayde of their King as Indicatiues, Frequentatiues, Meditatiues, Diminutiues & Denominatiues, wth their bands, which were not to be cōtempned. The mighty lord of Nounes animales (being Nounes out of rule, y^e beare great sway and lordshippe in the borders of Grammer) were not last and hindmost: doubtlesse wth thie men of Warre, but yet not able to holde their araye: they are called, *Sum Volo Fero* and *Edo*. By reason whereof it was permitted the to pitch their tents
in

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In anye part of the Campe where they woulde, least they might raise vprize among the souldiers. The nation of the Verbes defectiues came also thither very braue, and in goodly order, *Memini, Noui, Cepi* and *Odi*: Also *Vale Salue Aio Inquit Fexo Cedo*, being all armed poynt denice readie to ioyne battaile. After them folowed all the Verbes actiues, clothed in bone and brauery, with also the Peuters, with the Deponents. Cōmons & *Impersonals*: Al of them of sūdry fourms and straunge languages, & were armed with Genders Tenses Modes Kindes Persons and Numbers.

The King *Amo* after he had thus assembled his host, pitched his campe in the wide playnes of Coniunctions, in a place called Copula, & encamped his host there, neare to the host of Disiunctiues called *Sine*: And deuided his Hoast into foure coniugations, giuing to euerye of them a mēte place (except to certayne familiar Verbes who were encharged to beare the Baggage of the Infinitiues: Their names are, *Incipit, Desinit, Debet, Vult*

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Vult, Potest, Iubet, Audet, Nititur, Tentat and *Dignatur*, with such lyke: this office was assigned them, for that they were willing therto, and had sturdie strength and abilitie. Last of all came certayne Verbes extract from high place, and of great dignitie, as *Pluit Ningit Fulgurat Tonat Fulminat & Aduesperascit*: bring-
ing with them certayne bands of their most worthy Champions: But the *Gerundes*, with the *Supines*, forsaking the Nounes, came and yelded to the Verbes.

When *Poeta* King of Nounes heard of great preparation of his aduersarie, fearing to be surprized with some sodayne alarm, if he abode the furie and force of his enemies without puruepaunce to defende him, commaunded all the Subiectes of his Realme, that in the speediest maner they might, they shoulde make themselves readie to be in the field armed, and so aptly equipped, as in best wise were possible for them. Then to the aide of the king of Nounes, first came the Dukes of the Pronounes, as the nearest kinsmen, who for the most parte were

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were often times Princes *Ego, Tu, Tui*, being of the Blode royall, & of the stock of the Arlacides, with whome were, *Meus Tuus Suus Noster* and *Vester, Nostras* and *Vestras, Ille Ipse Iste Hic* and *Hac*. Al the Pronounes were parted in manye fourmes, and vnder sundry Ensignes. Some were Prinatiues, other Derinatiues, some possessiues, and some gentils. After them came the right worthe Articles, who had a long time haunted the warres, of which the first was *Hic Hac Hoc*: The seconde *Hic et Hac*: the third *Hic et hac et hoc*, armed with Genders, Numbers, Figures, Persones, and Cases. After them came the graunde Capitaynes of Interrogatiues, Infinitiues, & Relatiues, *Quia qui que quod vel quid*: and these ioyned to the host. These were the generall referenders of all the land of the king of Nounes, with whome were all the Relatiues and demonstra-tiues, deuided into two bandes: that is to wæte, in *Idenditie*, and diuersitie. In the first were, *Is Suus Ipse Ille Idem*. In the seconde, *Ceter Alius Reliquus* and *Al-*

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ter. The Prince of the accidentall re'ations was *Qualis*, vnder whome fought *Quantus* quot quodplex quatenus quotenus quotisariam cuius & cuiusgena. The Quene of the Prepositions called *Ad*, came thither also with *Ab* & *In*, the husbandes of Nounes Casualls, & they brought with them three Ensignes of worthy *Amazones*. Under the first were *Ab abs cum coram clam de e ex pro pra palam sine absque tenus*, which serued to the Ablatiue Cases. Under the seconde were *Ad apud ante aduersum aduersus cis citra circum circa contra erga extra inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per propter prope secundum post trans ultra prater supra circiter vsque secus penes*, all seruing to the accusatiue cases: But *In sub supra* and *subter* serued to both cases, to wate, to the Ablatiues, as well as to the Accusatiues. Under the third were, *Di dis re se an con*, whose office was to parney potatiō for the souldiers, for it was then Lent. Who albeit they were by composition inseparable, least they should at any time be voyde of that was enioyned them, were yet so instant,

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stant, that sundrye times they claue to the Nounes, & some while to the Verbes: and therefore they were accompted the common roges of the campe.

Nowe the Nounes thus deuided by bandes, marched in godlye aray, that is to wete, the Substantiues, likewise the Adiectiues, Nounes proper, appellatiues, and participles: After whome were the braue and rich comparatiues, superlatiues, possessiues, patronymiques, gentils, (which were noble) numerals, and multiplying, which gouerned the outward borders. Euery of them were deuided by fīue declinations, to wete, by the first, the seconde, the thirde, & fourth and fift, and they were all armed wpyth kindes, genders, number, figures and cases. All the sayde bandes reduced in one, *Poeta* the King of the Nounes, caried his host into the same playne of coniunctions, and pitched his campe on the other side of the saide riuer *Sine*: So that betwæne both the hostes was nothing but the Riuer: By reason whereof, sundrye times there happened sharpe skirmishes,

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misses, betwene those that went there to the water, notwithstanding yet without open battaile, for that had both the Kings forbidden, because all needfull necessities for the warres, were not yet very readie.

Howe eyther of these Kings coueted to induce to his parte the Participle: a man doubtlesse of very great authoritie thzough all the lande of Grammer, yea, in puissance and dignitie, altogether next & nearest the King: who without doubt was able also to cause victorie to wher side he would winde him. By reason of this, as well the Verbe as y Noun, left nothing vnassayed, eyther of them hoping to haue him on their side. *Poeta* y king of Nounes putting forth for most, wrote to him in this maner. I doubt not (O my brother) but that thou knowest with what pride and puffed stomacke *Ano* the King of the Verbes is risen against mee, and against the dignitie of Nounes, and by what lawe I minde to occupie the chiefeest seates to construe oration: For which thing, seeing that the

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same doth so much moue and displease me, I am forced to take armes and set souldiers in the fiede, that his pride being beaten doune, we may keepe our seigniozie in his right, vncorrupted. And sithens thou knowest howe much thou art bounden to the nation of the Nouns, and what great benefit thou hast receyued of vs, as genders and cases, numbers and figures: Thou shalt therefore doe a worke worthy of thy faithfulnessse and friendship, if with thy men of warre and thy souldiers, thou come to ioyne with vs to defende our common Titles, our common ritches, and common hope. For if the dignitie and lordship of Nounes be destroyed, thinke not thou to finde anie sure place in all the lande of Grammer, and so fare well: Beseeching thee to set forward thy coming in the speediest wise thou mayest.

On the other side, *Amo* the King of Verbes wrote to the saide Participle in this wise. I know very well (O deare brother) howe thou art by our enemies verie instantly solicited to be on their part,

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part, to warre against vs : And albeit that we haue hope, that by thy singular wisdom thou wilt not doe any thing so rash or vnadvisedly, yet neuerthelesse it semeth good vnto vs, to admonish and aduertise thee, that thou consider in thy selfe, what commodities thou hast receyued of vs, and what increase of dignitie the Verbes haue made thee, in making thee partaker of their Tenses and significations, Numbers and figures. And if thou hast any smal benefit of þe Nouns, those that thou receivest of vs are much more, yea and also greater. Thou shalt therefore doe best if thou repaire to our happie folde, not alone to keepe and defende vs, and the lordship of the Verbes, but also thou thy selfe, and thine. For thus thinke with thy selfe, that if I haue the worst, mine enemies will not withholden them from running vpon thy lordshippe and turne their victorious armes (which God forbid) against thee: that they all alone may with their mad will runne in and spoyle al the land of Grammer.

Farewell.

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The

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The Participle after that he had red
y sayde letters of the two kings, thought
nowe of the one, then of the other, and
had sundry thoughtes in his heade, con-
sidering with him selfe that he coulde
holde part with neyther of them, with-
out great and euident losse of his owne
goodes. Contrarily if he shoulde seeme to
minister, he might not onely enioye the
fauez of them both, but also that he ra-
ther wished, to see them lowe brought tho-
rowe the hazard of the warres, that they
being destroyed, he might afterwarde a-
lone withoute resistance, possesse the
sayde lande of Grammer: and therefore
thought good to dissemble, feeding them
with faire wordes, vntill he knewe who
shoulde haue the better, therfore he wzot
to them in this maner. I haue most pr-
issant kings, receyued your letters, and
I haue red them with great sorowe and
trouble of minde, knowing that betwen
two such pzinces so knit, is fallen such
discozde, that you can not withholde you
from ouerthrowing thozow cruell war,
your owne lordships, and that renoumed
empire,

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empire . But wherewith are ye vered ?
or what harme holdeth you? and whence
commeth this madnesse ? I beseeche you
for god his sake consider a little whither
you go . Howe will our common eni-
mies (those beastly citizens of ignozance,
and that slouenlike people of Barbarie)
reioyce , vnderstanding the strength of
their enimies to be so wasted through
their owne contentions quarelling ? I
adiure by the high Gods aboue and be-
neath, that ye withholde you , & forbear
such deadly , mortall, and abhominable
battayles, least that through a damnable
desire of superiozitie, you bewray in vp-
rozes and slanders the goodliest prouince
of all the worlde. But if destinie will
haue it so, and that you be so fully purpo-
sed to debate your quarell by the sword,
I purpose to take part with neyther of
you, seing my lordship dependeth in part
of the Verbe and in parte of the Noun.
And for that I am greatly bound to you
both , with what I can I will ayde you
both with vitayles, munitions, and other
necessarie things : But as touching facts

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of armes, I will withholde me, & I will
cause my Souldiers to be assembled in
armes, to kepe in at home, that thzough
incourses no iniurie be done by any, on
the frountiers of mine owne lande : I
pray God giue you better counsaile. Fare
ye well.

And albeit that he had thus wzitten
to them, this subtill and wily for neuer
thelesse, thzough all possible meanes hee
might, maintayned the quarell, and by
his pziue letters incited the mindes of
both nations egerly to ytcbe against o
ther, hoping thereby (as I haue said) that
he shoulde easily attayne to the seignio
rie of the whole Grammer after their to
tall destruction. Then haying assigned a
day for his subiectes to be assembled in,
was in a most trim and bzaue companie.
First the Terminat in *Ans ens dus rus*
rus sus xus, were there with the Nounes
verball in *Tor trix* and such like, which
were neighbozs of the Verbes & Nounes,
and ioyned with the Participles. Like
wise the Gerundes and Supines, to a
uoyde these ciuil wars, withdzeu them
also

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also from the Verbes, and fled to the participles. These things thus appoynted, the Participle sent great gistes to both sides, to be alwayes and still in their fauour, and first he sent to the Verbe these vnder named neuter passiuies. To wæte *Gaudeo soleo audeo fio prandeo Cæno iuro titubo placeo nubo careo mæreo poto taceo and quiesco.* To þ King of Nouns he gaue the ending in *Tor* and *trix*. He sent also for wagis to the host of Verbes an hundzeth waggons of preter Tenses, of Present and future tenses. Item a thousand Camels laden with figures, simples, composites, and decomposites: And to the Noun he sent by the river *Sue*, Tenne ships laden with nominatiue and genitiue cases, with as manye singular and plurall numbers, and a great number of other, masculine genders, feminines, neuters comons and all. This done, he helde him in his country with his men of warre, awayting to whether side fortune woulde tourne hir. In the meane while, these two warlike kings hauing berge well made prouision of all things

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The Grammer warre.

necessary to giue battaile, awayted nothing else than some trimme occasion to commence the warre. But it chaunced that two of y^e worthiest towne of Grammer, (to wæte) A and V were taken vnappointed by the king of Verbes, albeit that then all towne were indifferently subiect, & payed equall tribute to both the sayde kings, asmuch to the one, as to the other, being mozeouer in nothing moze in seruice to the one king, than to the other.

When *Poeta* the king hearde this, he toke by the like policy thæ other towns E I O: The other hearing this, kept thē to their strongest watch, & keping their liberty, wer comon to both parts, whose names are, B C D F G L M N P Q R S T X Z, and of them doubtlesse commeth all the force of Grammer. To eyther of the kings were giuen two dipthongs to be their trumpets, for they were taught by sounde of trump, to moue the spirite of all the souldiers for to fight. *Æ* and *æ* serued to the king of Nounes, *An* and *en* to the Verbes. Beside this, certayne ielsing

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ting or gibing women folowed both the
hostes, that moued the mindes of y^e sould-
diers in sundry affections: soz some wept
and bewayled the slaughter that shoulde
be among them of Grammer, yea & that
they felt the same nere them alreadie,
as *Oh ah he heu* and *hei*, other were dys-
pleased, and reponed the contention of
these kings, as *Vah va* and *atat*. Other
wondered of such dissention fallen be-
twene so great friendes, as *Papa vahu* &
vha: other as soles incited and encoura-
ged the souldiers to fight, as *Eia* and *E-
nax*. Moreover, all the men of warre
and souldiers being well appoynted and
readie to enter into the battaile, it se-
med good to the king of Verbes that on
his part gladly withall his hart he would
withdrowe to commence ciuile warres,
and to cloke his doing in or with some
honest maner, wrote a letter to the king
of Nounes, in this tenor. *O Poeta* thou
hast well vnderstode in what appoynt-
ment and readie strength I am come
downe to shewe my selfe in the fielde to
giue thee battaile: & agayne thou mayst
knowe

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knowe that there are not in thee sufficient forces able to abide and withstande the violent rushing in of the legions of my men of warre : Wherefore thou shalt doe wisely, if in leauing me in my estate thou withdraue into thy territories.

But if thou be so senselesse, that it must be had by the edge of the sword, then know thou that three dayes hence I will be readie with mine host in the playne felde to fight, there to receiue thee.

When the Trumpets *Al* and *Eu* had giuen their letters to the king of Nouns, he answered them according to his counsaile in this wise. *O Amo*, thou euer hast to many wordes, but it is not now a time to amase the eares of the hearers with thy much babbling : thou boastest thy valiaunt host, and thy fearefull prepared ordinaunce, as if on our side we had not but dwarfes and Grashoppers. Thy possession hath euer bene very litle in *Oration* : But yet thy folly leadeeth thee thither from whence thou mayst not flee, vntill with that parte of lordship (by thee wrongfully won, worse gouerned,

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nerued, and naughtely retayned) thou
be by iust warre chased out. And for that
thou shalt knowe howe little, not I onely,
but mine, doe way thee, and howe smally
we feare thy threathnings, our Heraldes
A and a shal shewe thee their bare but-
tockes if thou wilt: farewell, such as I
with thee: adewe to the Deuill for euer
and aye.

By these letters the heartes of them
poysoned one against another, did all a-
wayte with fierie stomackes the last as-
signed day of battayle. In the meane
while, by occasion of suche troubleous
time, there arose (as commonly doth in
such businesse) a licence of most mische-
uous deedes, and there went forth a com-
pany of priuy pilferers throughe whole
prouince of Grammer, seeking their pray,
and especially in wooddie places, and from
the hils espied the passengers, and spoyled
the vittailers that went to the Campes:
Whereby great dearth and scarfitie of
vituales daylye encreased in both the
hostes. By reason wherof, certaine wo-
thie capitaines, with sufficient number
of

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of souldiers were by the consent & decreē of both kings sent out to slea these robbers or else to driue them far out of the lands of Grammer. They being come thither, the souldiers did enclose a very thick wood, where they hadde vnderstode that there were a great number hidden : so they beset them, that one escaped not vntaken. Among whome was a certayne fellowe called Catholicon that dreue a great Asse laden with Græke and latine words bound vp together, and caried them into Italie. Item an olde Duns called Hugution, with a yong yonker surnamed Garlandia which also with a great one eyed Mule dreue a waggon laden with false and brokē rules, and fowle fourmes not oneiy of olde phrases, but also of latine termes, wherewith he hoped to be enritched in the boroughes & townes, selling them as pzeious things set in glasse, to make laten of glasse which might haue day sēne throught it. Moreover this yonker of Garlandia was found stuffed full of false peces of money & counterfact copne, being base bullion, which he caused to be taken for good, being of an
vn.

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but true stampe which he had forged, and of the sayde money he had filled all the lande of Grammer. Lykewise there was taken a great and greasie lasse lourden, that made himselfe be called Grecismus, that had made leane all the victayls that went to the campe, to stuffe a greate foule ranck stincking and rotten calues paunch with. There was also taken one Pylades, that had robbed all the wayes he went in, and was become ritche. All these were there bodily punished as they had merited, some quartered and made in pieces, some bzent in the fire, other cast into the dongeons of perpetuall and stincking prisons. He that toke and punished Grecismus was a right worthy Capitaine called Toussan or Tuslan. The robberies of Pylades was discovered and debarred by a noble capitaine very well acquainted in the warres, which was called Iohn of Cuella that so swelled that he was in perill to be dropse, but one gaue him a short clisser, that did yelde him in slenderer fourme, & moze leane and easie to be bozne than he was. All the rest of this robberous rable were destroyed, slaine and

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and buried in a great and darke dongeon. Catholicon that among them was called the great, was brought to the campe wpyth his Ass, who confessed on the racke (albe it it were a thing manifest) that he had stolen all these wordes in the lande of Grammer. Then when he was asked ought in Greeke, he aunswered that he vnderstode not the Greeke, and of the Latine but a very little. Then sayde the Iudges, wherefore carriest thou wpyth thee Greeke wordes, seing thou then vnderstandest not? Then he aunswered, there is so great ignorance of learning with vs (saith hee) that albeit I speake grossely, yet can I easily make them beleue that I am througely lined in euery corner with all the eloquence of Attica. All they which were there, hearing this, fel in a great laughter, and said: by saint George, seing that thou hast such hearers as thou hast, that which we know not the due owners of, thou shalte carrye with saulfronducte to thy people and nation: but that which we shall know to belong to any, that we thinke good to be redred to the due owners. Then after they hadde made diligent search, all the Greeke wordes

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words almost were giue to Isydore, whose they were, and the remnaunt to the Latines: to which businesse was appoynted the mayster of the trenchmen, called Calepin with the courteous capitaine Anthonic of Nebrisse. The intermixed, rotten, and secret hidden words were giuen him, and so they permitted him to go his way with his Ass lighter laden than befoze: neuerthelesse they forbade him at any tyme euer after, to be so hardie as to call hymselfe a Gramarian, except among the rudes and barbarous people. In these busie businesse, one Priscian a very renoumed man, and of great honour in the lande of Grammer, for that he coulde not suffer the saide lande to runne in totall ruine thzough ciuile warre and contention, hasted toward the campe in post to make an agrément, and being taken, was spoiled and soze beaten of the felonish felowship of Catholicon & was so wounded on the heade, that there was no salue able to heale him. Shortly after, among these felowes was taken one who falsely and shamefully sayde that he was an hystoriographer, and had gathered together

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together a great bundell of Jestings foliſhe
gaudes in a great volume, called Supple-
mentum Chronicharum, who forced tho-
rowe question, confessed that all they were
stollen things: and so he was exiled for e-
uer into the lande of ignorance. As these
things were doing, certaine of the Verbes
anomales, as *Sum volo fero*, with thre com-
panies of their handmaides, made an as-
sault and toke away a prisoner of the capi-
taines of the Nounes named *Cater*, which
was of the race of Relatiues, and they toke
him hidden with his fellowes in an em-
bush, in what caue I knowe not, neare to
the by path way of the coniunctions *Quod*
and *Quam*, and him they slue with all hys
singulers, his plurals seing the daunger
they were in, made a bolwe to Iupiter, to
sacrifice him the remnant of their gods, &
so they escaped hole and sounde miracu-
lously. When tidings hereof were told to
King *Poeta*, he was maruellously moued,
and it greatlye grieved him to lose such a
Capitayne: for this *Cater* was very stout
and full of stomacke euen to the vttermoſt,
and in feates of warre he had no pare.

The

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The king of Nounes therfoze feeling him self greatly endamaged with y^e losse of *Cæsar* & his singulars, diligently awaited occasion whereby he might render double the lyke to his enimies. But fortune, who can in all thinges do very muche, and chiefly in warre, gaue hym shortly after the way to reuenge him of the wzonge. For in those dayes many legions of Verbes of no small authoritie were taken prisoners by certayne lyght hozsmen of the Nounes. Among whō was *dice*, *face*, *ferē* and *duce*, of the bande of the imperatiues and commaunders. From whom thozough great ignomie was cutte away by the kings commaundement, the hynder skirtes of their garments, so that they shewed their buttockes, and so sent them away againe, so that euer since they were called only *dic*, *duc*, *fac* and *fer*. Afterward he commaunded that the prisoners should be slayne, namely, *fuo*, *specio*, *leo* and *pleo*: whose goddes were by the king of Verbes giuen to their lawoful children, discending of them in right line, as *fui*, *fuerā*, *fuissem*, *fuisse* and *futurus*. And to the children of

C. j. *specio*

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specio, who were a great number, as *aspicio conspicio* and such like: and also to them of *leo* & *pleo*, as *doleo impleo cōpleo suppleo replco expleo oppleo*. At the very same season was betwixted a great treason to the hoast of the Verbes, how certaine horrible hoze- sons of the stocke of *preterperfectes*, being souldiers, to cloake their treason, and not to be knownen, were disguised after the manner of the Greekes, though they were of the Latin tong, and beynge taken, had two heades. These had cōspired and layd watch for the king of Verbes: but beynge taken and conuict of the fact, were declared traytours, and condemned of trespassse against the king, they were called *momor- di cecidi cucurri pepēdi sponpondi pepigi didi- ci poposci tetuli cecini peperit tūndi pepuli fe- fellī memini pupugi* and *tetigi*, from whom was cutte of one head at that present: so that wheras they were befoze time called, *momordeo cecido cucurro*, they be nowe cal- led *mordeo cedo curro*, and so of the rest. From *tetuli* were cutte of both heades, as well of the preter, as of the present tense: albeit that Terence thzough pitie thought to

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to sunon on the same agayne of the p^{re}ter tense with Baulme, but it helde not. Now as the time of fighting drew neare, the sayd kings set vp in the hyghest place of their host, a red cloake, to aduertise the souldiers that they shoulde shortly ioyne together in fight, that they might prepare and propose them selues thereto, takyng their repast, and whetting their weapons, might sharpe their munitions ready, with all other thinges pertaynyng to suche affairs. In the morning, after the souldiers had dined, on both sides without anynoyse makyng, the whole hoast assembled to the sayde place. Then when they had all raunged in battayle aray with displayed aucientes, the said kings besought and required their souldiers earnestly to behaue them selues wel & worthily: but it was no neede, seyng that they of them selues were already fired ynough. For al as mad men shoke their pikes with so great & stout a stomacke, that they taried for nothing but to strike, & awayted nought but y^e signe of the onset & alarme: & herupon, behoid, the trumpettes blewet he onset on both sides.

C. y.

On

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On the other part the earth resounded and rang againe, & in both hoastes were made great shoutes and cries, the heades of both hostes made great bowes to God, and euery of them stomacked and chæred bp their souldiers. When euery one dyd what he coulde and knewe to be done, they strake together with great ban- dy strokes of swordes, brake their pikes, that the ayre rang againe of the cry of the fighters. In the ayre was nothyng sene but cloudes of smoke and bymstone: on both sides were great store wounded and of dead corpses plēty. ¶ there was a goodly sight to see the Verbes defectiues (amōg the rest) fighting against the Nounes Heteroclitēs. These Nounes accompanied with their nominatiue cases, with their genders, also with their genitiues & plurall numbers, dyd fiercely lay vpon their enemies. The Verbes defectiues did stoutly and couragiously withstande and put a part these Nounes Heteroclitēs, with their indicatiues, accompanied with their preter perfect tenses, so that by their coniugations they brake thorow the force, the
num:

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numbres and genders of the other.

Of these Verbes there was one called *aio*, who vsing singular hardinesse, did for a long space resist two Nounes Heteroclitiques, so long that in the end being no more able to withstande their furiously forces, lost diuerse of his persous, modes, tenses, and numbres, and then rested only vnto hym, *ais*, *ait*, *aiunt*, *aiebam*, *aiebas*, *aiebat* and *aiebant*: the rest passed thorough the swoorde.

As the hostes were thus in fight there was such a mixture, that one knewe not an other, and they were all so fiered and fleshed to fight, that none of them all once perceyued the feareful earthquake y^e was at that present, and in the same countrey there: yea such a one, and so great, that it destroyed the townes nere therto, turned the streames of mightie rivers the other way vpside downe, and thrust the sea into the floudes, and with his hideous roaring, ouerthrew the hygh mountaynes with a mighty fall. But let suche be styll, that accompt that for a tale: the accident that happened in that same sharpe & harde

C.ij.

warre

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warre, wher the Romaines were so trou-
bled by the Pennoys, neare vnto the lake
Trasimene, the citie of Croton yeldeth
sufficient testimonie, whiche (as Lucan
saith in y^e booke of true narratiōs) was be-
fore situate on the bynks of the shore of
Trasimene, at y^e very present, thorough a
tempest of a whirle wind was transported
into the mountayne, where it is at this
day. Doubtlesse of this & such like exāples
lately befallen, Titus Livius may wel glo-
rie in, for that he hath so great a testimo-
nie to haue sayd truth: for that it is suffi-
cient to confirme the thinges that he hath
writtē. The ayre was obscured and made
darke with the arrowes that the numbers
singulars and plurals shot. The shot of
the figurs composite and decomposite flew
whistelyng so rounde & rightely into the
eares of euery one, that they were all as
deafe. A great number were hurt by the
dartes of the kindes of p^rimatiues, and
deriuatiues. The trumpettes lykewyse
that went on euery side sounded a feare-
full and terrible Taratantara, so that the
sounde thereof encouraged the fighters
m^ul^uera,

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maruellous full of stomacke and hardy, to
beare the blowes and sturdie strypes of
their enemies. And these troublous ray-
ling women, the interiections that went
about the arayes, vexed and sore trou-
bled them all, thzough their moued and
sickle affections : Among whom for the
most part ware often hearde these pitiful
and dolorous cries, *heu* and *hei oh ah eh*.
Notwithstanding this warre was more
fierce and cruel than long in fighting, and
had it not bene for great aboundaunce of
rayne, that thzough a sodayne storme
and tempest which fell from the cloudes e-
uen at that pzeent, made the medley to
depart and bzeake off. Then doubtlesse
had there bene an ende of al the forces of
Grammer. Such and so great was the fu-
rious rage that they had euery one of
them, one against another, yea vntill that
pointe, that albeit the trumpettes soun-
ded the retrain on both sides, and they all
greatly encombzed with the water, might
neuerthelesse be vnmingled and separate
asunder one from another, to returne
them vnder their ensignes.

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The victorie aboade doubtfull and incertayne, neyther was it knowen of any, whether had the better or y^e worse, for on both sides there was a maruellous many, as well of soze wounded as of slayne, not only of commō souldiours, but also of the hie and chiefe captaynes. It is not possible for any to tell the great losses that were theron both sides. Notwithstanding I will assay to shewe playne and manifestly, and in the openliest maner I may, that which some did winne or lose there, (though I can not say of euery one in particular) this will I do, to this end, that they that come after, may therto take heed. First the parte of the Verbes defectiues, in sight lost all them that were descendend from him, all his genders, tenses, modes, persons and numbers that were of the fourth coniugation, of figure composite, and of the singular number. He hym selfe (as God would) escaped safe, for seying hym selfe in perill, he made a bow, that of no coniugatiō of marriage, he wold after any moze beare the liuery: & therefore he was at that brunt so soze scared, that

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that since he hath bene very seldome scene
publikely in the land of Grammer. *Fore*
was bereft & robbed of al his goods, except
fores foret & fore, which are of the optatiue
mode, of the third coniugation, *vale, aue,*
salue, of y^e kindjed & stocke of the impera-
tives (lost a great many of their fellows)
whiche are yet lyuing, the rest were lost.
Faxo of the same stocke of actiues escaped
only with thre of his, al y^e rest of his band
after him were slayne, except *faxis faxit*
& *faxint*, who saued them selues with him
by slighty footing. *Inquo* of the stocke
of the neuters, kept *inquis inquit inquit*
inquam inquit inquit inquit inquit and
inquam. The rest perished in the warres.
Inquiens at that time was with the parti-
ciples wherof he happened well. *Apag*
and *apagite* when they had lost all their fel-
lowes, escaped alone. *Diet* lost also all his
fellowes except *diescit*. *Facio* was put
from his sonne *facior*, who notwithstanding
before he dyed, dyd constitute by
knightly testament an heire *fio*. *Posco disco*
metuo timeo renuo respuo compesco urgeo lino
quo, and all they of the race of the actiues,
lost

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lost their supins. Some Verbes lost their preter tenses of the thirde coniugation, and in place of them, they after recovered the pretertenses of the fourth coniugatiō: among whom was, *cupio peto quero arcesso facesso* and *fero*. Some Verbes hauing lost their future in *am*, to the ende that they woulde not thenceforth wholly lose the hope that was to come, bought ether futures in *bo* at the saires of *racana*, as *eo quco* and *veneo* (but Horace by his authoritie gaue to *lenio lenibo*), al Verbes belonging to beauntie lost all their supins, amōg whom was *luceo fulgeo splendeo polleo* and such like. *Fulcio* vsing a singular hardnesse escaped out of peril, & held his *fultum*, but seying we haue recounted & told of the that receyued losse, it is not mete to holde of no accompt these Verbes, that behauing them selues wel & worthily had both spoiles and dignities, whiche they receyued of their king, beside these others that they first had & enioyed: among other were eleuate & set vp in great honoꝝ, *cano iuro careo mæreo nubo* and *prædeo*: for beside their owne preter tenses, they receyued also the preter

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preter tenses of the passive voice. *Redimo* was enriched in his five senses of nature, & at that present obteyned foure significations, as to deliuer, to leade & gouerne, to decke and orzate, & to take to ferme. *Solor* wan thre significatiōs, as to be alone, and to cōfort & erhozt, *explicat*, beside his owne sense which is to explicate and shew forth playnly, receyued, that he might declare, shew, that he might draue, that he might represent & deliuer. *Valeo* beside his owne sense, which is to be in health and whole, wan so much, that when he sayd *vale*, that he might salute also, & sometime curse too. *Presto* had foure significations as, to lend, & to be aloft, to do good, and hold promise, with diuers other significations. *Haurio* was as much enriched, for he had foure significations, as to draw out, to wounde, to heare & see and diuerse other such lyke, and all they when neede is are reduced in one. *Pasco* receyued two vnderstandinges, to fide, and bring bp. *Vaco* albeit he medled not much among the fighters (for as *Socia* sayth in Plautus, the fiercer they fought the faster he fledde) neuerthelesse
fortune

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fortune that oftentymes giueth rewarde to the slouthfull, woulde enriche his cowardise with the best of the spoiles: for as he espied certaine of his enimies that wer fled and gone away, he crept out of his cabin and cloked them in his fist: who after bought them againe with a great summe of silver, and he wan beside his owne former sense seuen other, to wete, to vnderstande, to leaue of, to serue, to be superfluous, to be lawfull, not to haue, and to be empty. *Studeo* wan three significations, as to sollicite, to desire earnestly, and to be very paynfully busied. *Pango* receyued three senses, as to sing, and hath giuen to *panxi* in his pretertense to make truces, and hath gyuen to *pepigi* to fasten & ioyne together. *Sapio* from that day had two senses, to wete, to giue knowledge, and to be wise. *Fero* one of the foure anomalies gayned three senses, as to vphold, to desire, and to beare. *Confiteor* had three senses, to praise, to purge, and to make manifest. *Supero* receyued seauen senses by reason of the great authoritie that he had among the Verbes: as to remayne in part, to overcome

The Grammer warre.

uercome, to be neare, to go further, to escape, to ouerline and excede. Some Verbes there were, whiche hauing lost their owne preter tenses, had of their king the goodes of other Verbes passiues whiche were slayne at the battayle: as *audeo fido gaudeo soleo* and *fio*. These pestiferous and perillous lying Verbes, whiche alwayes haue in their heart and minde other than in the mouth, albeit they had no parte of the praise, yet sought not they and their names to be left in oblivion, but spoken of, to the ende that euery one might know them, and so beware: seying that alwayes vnder the colour & cloake of doing, they beare the passive boyre: they are called *exulo venco nubo liceo* and *vapulo*. This last of all is the most wily and subtillest: and therfore so muche wiser as the boy is, so muche the more heede wyl he haue to decline his wily ambushes, yf he haue good care to kepe his buttocks. Now seying we haue already shewed as well as we are able, that which happened to the Verbes, it semeth good in our accōpt that we speake also of the Nounes. Duerlight was made in

The Grammer warre.

in and thorowe the hoast of the Nounes,
and it was found howe fortune had bene
as muche diuerse to one parte as to an o-
ther. And to the end that we begin by the
positiues, there was certaine of them, that
beyng hurt in their comparatiues, recey-
ued dressing & cure through the diligēce of
certayne expert phisicians, as *melior minor*
dexterior sinisterior plus magnificētior, & *mu-*
nificētior al irregulate, & descending of the
second declension. But *pius arduus egregius*
tenuis and such lyke, lost their owne com-
paratiues. The Nounes ending in *er*, lost
imus, in their superlatiues : & for the same
they had *rimus*, as *tener*, and *saluber*. To o-
thers for that they had lost *simus* was gi-
uen *limus*, as *humilis facilis gracilis similis*
agilis, and to *vetus* was geuen *veterrimus*.
Among trees were certayne Nounes, that
quitting thē selues manfully, by a sodayne
miracle chaunged altogether at once their
kinds, becoming of females, males, euery
one assonied at the sodayne case, demaun-
ded whence came suche transformation to
them : of them were *rubus* and *oleaster*,
which Titus sayth were euill and unluc-
kie

The Grammer warre.

kie tokens, and therfore affirmed he that they ought to be cast into the bottome of the sea, or else to be exiled out of the lande of Grammer. But the king Poeta iestying at the fonde superstition that they had in the miracles, dyd prohibite all and euery of them, to harme, or any way to hurt them: saying that it was not an euill signe, or vnhappy accident to be chaunged from women into men: saying that out of anoughty and crooked kind, they were turned into a good and better. From certaine Nounes heteroclites, fighting against the Verbes defectiues, were cutte away both coddess and cullion in the plurall numbze (from whiche peryll God saue vs) so that afterwarde there was in that number founde neither man nor woman but chaffe neuters: whiche doubtlesse is a thyng greatly to be pitied. Their names were *sibilus auernus infernus menalus supparus balthens tartarus dindimus*, other had better chaunce: for when in the same number they were neuters, wer glad forth with to see them become males: as *porrum rāstrū frenum* and *colum*. But these sayde por-

The Grammer warre.

mum and *rastrum*, as they went thozowe Rome, founde in the markets of Agona their neuter plurals, & there they bought the againe with a great summe of money, and gyuing leane to the males, loned better to hold them to them there. *Balsamum* among all Nounes and trees abode only a neuter: by reason wherof seying that he coulde not beget nor bring forth yong, is in so great scarcitie that he is no where sene but in the lande of Iuda, which is the cause (as sorrowefull) he yeldeth his fruite all in teares: as for other Nounes that were bereft of their plurall neuter, receaued the feminine for amendes, as *epulum* *ostreum* *vesper* and *cepe*. But truth is, of all creatures the oysters only were neuters: but aboue al aucthors Plinie, & the poetes holde them for neuters, wherefore Ouide sayeth thus: *Ostreaque in conchis, tut a fuere suis*, so that afterwarde they gayned so, that they became as muche feminine as neuters: others that were of the doubtfull gendze, receyued the masculine in their plurall numbze, as *Cardo*, *bubo*, and suche lyke, other that were spoyled of all their cases

The Grammer warre.

cases plural, abode euer since dismembred
and maymed: among whom, were *sumus*
limus iunus puluis sanguis mundus pontus sol
sal and *vnus*, all of the masculine gender.
Hardly is sene any tyme moze than one
Sunne in the firmamēt, but when it hap
peneth so, it is not naturall, but rather
wonderful, likewise also certayne feminis
nes lost their plurall cases, as *lux sitis la*
bes mors vita fames tabes gloria fama salus
pax humus lues tellus senectū soboles iuuentū
indoles proles.

These fought so feebly in the hoast,

That all their plurals there they lost.

Other feminines lost at the sayd conflict
their singular nūber, as *argutia habena bige*
blanditia cuna delitia exequia excubia exu
uie phalera facetia gena gades insidia indu
cia calerida lachryma latebra mina, & many
others. Other neuters were spoyled of all
their plurals, as *cœnum scœnū annus solū pus*
and *vnus*. Furthermore other wer put frō
al their singular frends: as *arma castra ex*
ta cunabula cōchilia crepundia pascua mœnia
mapalia magnalia ilia seria precordia and
sponsalia, yea and almost all the names of

F. j.

feastes

The Grammer warre.

feastes, as *Saturnalia Dionisia Aphrodisia Bacchanalia, Floralia* and *Neptunalia*, and all the names of metals, especially *aurum & argentum*, which euery one laboured to take prisoner, and likewise *aes samia & era* in three cases. In lyke maner for the great heate and alteration of the combat, the measures were spoyled of the pluralitie of their liquors, except of wines, and honies, which in the plurall cases were spared, to the ende that they myght do kyng Poeta service with newe wines: for that he loued them well. *Oleum* and *frumentum*, by like misfortune were so gluttonnous, that thorow the great scarfitie that was in the hoast, they wer not found in pluralitie. Other abroad shortened in y ende of their genitiues and datiuces plurall, as *iura thura ora maria* and *fora*. Yet neuerthelesse all Nounes had not the worse part: for diuers of the had of the spoyle of their enemies: by reason wherof they were of greater authoritie then before, so that some receyued other nominative cases beside their former: as *arbor* which also hath *arbos: honor* which hath *honos: odor* which hath *odos: cibus*

CUMMER

The Grammer warre.

cumer which hath *cucumis*: *ciner* which hath *cinis*, and *puluer* which hath *puluis*. Notwithstanding they occupy these not all waies, but kepe this share for hie scasses, as for trim & nice decking for hono^r sake. *Plaga* albeit through hurting he bled, yet wanne he foure other senses without ac-
 rempt of the first, (that signifieth a weūd, or hurt:) as whē he would say the arming cord of a net, also a great space of the hea-
 uen and earth (called clima,) also a great kind of linen, such as the old matrones of Rome ware when they went in the citie, & also for a bed, or any part of a bed. *Opus* the same day wan there threē senses: for *opus* signifieth earth: vnder *opus* he giueth ayde, vnder *opibus* riches. The gerundes and supins, bicause they were so often fled to the enemy, were amerced to fine after the treatie of peace was made betwene both the sayde kings, through the earnest complainet and supplication of Demosthe-
 nes who alleaged the lawes of Solon, by which it was commaunded, that such wer to be put a part from all hono^r and offi-
 ces, that in any sedition had not helde the
 F. y. part

The Grammer warre.

part of the one nor the other: for that such
a one thinketh altogether of his owne bu-
sinesse, and recketh not of the common
wealth: the greatest part then in the lande
of Grammer lyued after the lawes of A-
thens. Afterwarde therfore the king of the
Verbes left to the gerundes no more but
only three cases, taking away from them
for the trespassse of their default al their o-
ther cases. To the supins only were re-
serued but two: whiche greatly greued all
them of Grammer, sharply blaming such
a sort of foolish preceptes of Solons lawes,
as much as the sonde reasons of Demo-
sthenes, whom they iested at, saying, that
he had left (his cunnyng at home) his di-
stafes bandes and woull, and that he had
not fained squint eied disease in vaine,
to haue perely reuenues and preferment:
bycause he hoped not to haue so much mo-
ney of the gerundes & supins, as he some-
time had had of Harpalus. Surely yf I
would describe forth all the losses & mis-
fortunes orderly as they ought to be, and
also all the conquestes of the worthinesse
of euery one that changed in that day, my
matter

The Grammer warre.

matcer would be to long . And therfore I
will here make an ende, and this may suf-
fice, that what so euer is sold lost, wasted,
or ioyned to , and growen by thzough all
the lande of Grammer , and his borders
and utter limites, is wholly proceeded tho-
rough the same harde, hideous, and mor-
tall fight among them. In the same tyme
of the warres sprang by many new wo-
des , and sundry olde were put apart and
relected. And had not thze honest persons
ben chosen for arbiters (of whom we wil
speake hereafter) whiche by their power
and abilitie withstode the naughtinesse
of certayne Grammatisses or slender grā-
mariās, so great barbarousnesse had then
ben mixed thorough the Latin tong, & the
same then ben so myngled with folishe
wordes, that all hope had ben lost euer to
restore the same againe in his honoꝝ, and
comely beautie . Therefore after that the
retrait was blowen of both the hoastes,
and that they had numbred as well the
wounded as the slayne, and had knowne
the great losse that was of the hoastes,
they all began and fell to sighing: and the
F. iij. fight

The Grammer warre.

sight of suche a slaughter of their people greatly greened them, through desire of superiortie. Wherefore euery of the repentyng, sought now nothing else than to make peace. And first of all Poeta kyng of Nounes after he had called his Souldiers (but not without teares) sayde these wordes. I thinke well that you knowe (O my Fellowes) how dolefully, and against my will, I haue taken armes to defend & uphold the honor (as euer sithes I thought) and the authoritie of the Nounes, against our brethren the souldiers of the Verbes: and in how many kindes I haue assayed to deferre and put of long from betwene vs the warres, and they to leaue vs quiet in our estate. But when I thinke not only of our owne losse, but also of theirs, againe when I beholde the dead corpes on both sides, I haue greater desire to lament than to speake. Therefore it becometh vs to remember that, which some of our good olde citizens and Burgeses wrote of the discorde and ciuile warres, as well of the Romaines as the Grekes, and howe with great reproches they blame & detest the
am

The Grammer warre.

ambition of them. In good sayth if we had thought of this at the first, we neuer had gone to so great folly, neither had we also as blinded with anger and rage frantickely and as boyde of reason, toznie our proper fleshe so with our owne handes as we haue. But (as an other sayth) that which is done and past, is easier to be reproued than amended: neuerthelesse it is better to stay thus than to followe on a noughty beginnyng: for yf we wil be so mad as to fight with our selues thoroughly to the ende, doubtlesse then is the principalltie of Grammer utterly come to confusion, and then shall be gyuen so great an ouerture and entrie into the same to the Barbarous and ignorant people, that as they will they shall rule all: seying none shall resist them, and go before to preuent them. By reason wherof (O my fellowes) for the comoditie of both realmes I am willingly determined to aske peace with the king of Verbes, and of myne own free will, will go toward him and giue him my hande. Notwithstanding, thinke not here by that I speake it for that I haue lost stomacke,

F.iiiij.

The Grammer warre.

make, or for that I am timorous : but
because there is nothing more sure that
the affaires of the Nounes & Verbes can
continue, vnlesse they be friends together
knit & quiet in one: of my selfe I do mine
office, not doubting but that I teache you
that, which serueth to the continuing bene-
fite & commoditie of euery one in general,
being ready willingly to do what your wil
is. God graunt you aid in al your enterpri-
ses. The profitable oration, & no lesse ne-
cessarie saying of the king, greatly pleased
all the assembly, and all the crowe of the
souldiers cried aloud, that that which the
king had so wysely spoken might be right
diligently done. So there was sent from
the campe of *h* Verbes for Ambassadors
certayne of the wisest of them: & so lyke-
wyse of the chiefe of the Nounes: who
hauyng first made without much difficul-
tie a truce, finally came in such agreement
with the king of Verbes, and his greatest
lordes, that thre personages shoulde be
chosen which shoulde be exactly sene, and
well vnderstanding in all customes, rules
and termes of Grammer: and that at their
award

The Grammer warre.

also iud and arbiterment, (after a solempne
othe sworne theron) both parties shoulde
hold them and their rest without any con-
tradiction. Great was the difficulty, and
much more was the disputation, to whom
the charge shoulde be gyuen to make the
treatie of y^e peace. Many procured meanes
to haue the same office on them, and to di-
uers was the voyce gyuen, & other againe
toke it from them: In the ende it was a-
græed by Priscian, Seruius and Donalt, and
also by al the others cōsenting, that those
vndernamed, should haue the charge and
authoritie to knitte and make sure the ar-
ticles of the peate: that is to wit, Phedra,
Volatteran chanon of S. Peters church, a
man of great eloquence, and better know-
ledge. Item Peter Marle chanon of saint
Laurence in Damascon, a ryght learned
man, and Raphael Lippe Florentine, and
a great Orator, who beyng sent for, came
to the campe, and hauing there hearde the
reasons on both sides, & diligently waying
the businesse of the matter, in the end pro-
nounced this sentence. To the kings of
Grammar, to their gentlemen, to their ci-
tezens,

The Grammer warre.

tezens, and to all students to their good
happe and comodities be that which now
is discussed. The three men deputed to take
away the contentious discords, put a part
from vs all the slaunders, wrongs and do-
mages that heretofore haue come vppon
the kinges of Grammer, & their souldiers,
all which we renoke, take away, and blot
out: whiche if they may not be forgotten,
at the least our decree is that they be ne-
uer hereafter more spoken of. Item that
henceforth when a solene oratio cometh
to be made, that then both the kinges of
Grammer in good agrement with their
subiects come together, as Verbe, Noun,
Pronoun, Participle, Aduerbe, Coniunc-
tion, Preposition & Interiection. Item we
appointe that in common and familiar
speache, the Noun, and the Verbe only do
beare the burden, takyng for their helpe
whether of them they will, but to leaue
the other by, to the ende that beynge put to
offe in worke they be not molested. Item
we ordain y^e the Noun serue to the verbe,
and when he goeth formost as touchyng
the case, ought also to be gouerned of the
verbe,

The Grammer warre.

verbe, but in speech, that the Noun be before the verbe, and the same being after ought therefore to governe the Noun touching his case: but concerning his persons & numbers, the verbe ought to give place to the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle. It is we appoint that the Participle beare reverence to the Noun and the verbe, & haue the gouernement of the verbe before hym first, and that of the Noun after him last. Furthermore we permit y^e verbe to make oration him selfe alone in the seconde and thirde person, & to put out a part certayne verbes of action if neede require, for that he represented not the Noun, but that he represented him selfe only. This sentence was giuen and published in the presence of both parties, & it pleased very well all the assemble, and hath since ever bene observed of all the inhabitantes of Gramer. Also the studie of Italie haue approued it: and in especiall the learned vniuersitie of Boloigne the most louing mother of good & forward minde: whiche hath giuen to the court of Rome not only so many other great personages, but also euen in this tyme

The Grammer warre.

fyne that same ryght learned Alexander Zambecco, whiche neuer fleted from the right point, thow we hope or feare. The vniuersitie of Paris obseruing the rest, craued then for hir Audētes, that they might pronounce Nounes & Verbes at their pleasure, and that without any regarde of the quātitie of sillables. But bicause betwene the relatives and antecedentes, betwene the adiectiues & the substantiues, betwene the word regent, & the gouerned, betwene the determinant, and determined, and also betwene perfect speech and imperfect was an olde quarel, stryuing whether of them were chiefe and greatest: it was also concluded to ioyne them in vnitie, that the relative of substance identitale, shoulde agree in gendre, number, and person, with his accidēt. Item that the adiectiue should obey to his substantiue in case, gendre, & number: and that the gouerned worde shoulde followe the nature of the gouerning: and that the relative of the accident shoulde onely represent the antecedent in such accident or propertie, in what manner the referred, and the referrent agreed by rule

The Grammer warre.

rule of diuersitie with the antecedent: and that the speache imperfect should depende vpon the perfect, & the specified worde, of the specifying, & betwene two adiectiues, two substantiues, two verbes of the infinitiue mode two perfect speeches, & betwene two imperfects to be no bonde of seruice. Furthermoze the said Peter Marfe would, that betwene sayings and doinges might be made a peace & agrement: but the aduise of Phedrus was, y if that disorder once taken away, the Barboz surgions and tauerne keepers, shoulde not haue wheron to be occupied, wherfoze they left that thing euen as they founde it. All studentes of ignoraunce, with these Buffards of Warbary were by commaundement exiled for ener out of all Grammer. The Warbarouse were chaled beyonde the Alpes into their cities and borough towne: but the ignorant thozough the fauour of some princes are bred not onely in and thzough Italic, but also in Rome that mother of good letters: and there whether she will or no, do they continue: among whom there are some beyng pourueyed of fat linings
of

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so dull headed and doltish, and so ignozant
in good letters, that if ye aske them *Amo
que pars?* they wil say, *parlate Italiano chio
vi intenda*, so much in assery they surpasse
in ignozaunce the great mules whereon
they are so highly got vppe. Moreouer
there was giuen irrevocable power to the
deputed by the streng & firme counsell of
them al to search out, to punish, & exile (as
things of nature counterfaict) all enfla-
uered wastere of Grammer, as halfe La-
tins, halfe Grekes, & they to do all thinges
that they thought to be profitable to the
honor and aduancement of al good letters.
And to the end that they might the easier
& more lightly execute their charge, were
commaunded forthwith to go & follow the
Romaine court wheras more filthynesse
and ordure, and more mischeuens nough-
ty pranches are displayed, than godly and
honest people spring on those parts, which
power is knowen & strenghted by great pri-
ueledges of Emperors, & learned bishops,
& especialy by Iulus that reuerent father,
the successours of whom God vouchsafe
to make his be'oued children.

FINIS.



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